

Appendix E

Management Base

The supervisory area is responsible for allocating the Land Management Base which is grouped into three categories (primary, secondary, and nonforest) based on vegetative cover and best use.

The Land Management Base is defined as follows:

#### 010 - Primary forestland

Forestland which is capable of (1) regenerating naturally within 20 years and (2) providing successive crops of commercial timber within a 120-year period. Typically, primary forestland is capable of producing 100 board feet of timber per acre (approximately 20 cubic feet/acre) per year.

The primary forestland base will be used to compile the annual harvest calculations.

#### 020 - Secondary forestland

Forestland which is not capable of (1) regenerating naturally within 20 years and (2) providing successive crops of commercial timber within a 120-year period. Typically, secondary forestland is not capable of producing 100 board feet of timber per acre (approximately 20 cubic feet/acre) per year.

The secondary forestland base will have harvest activities but will not be included in the annual harvest calculations.

Also included in secondary forestland is forestland that would be classed as primary forestland but is currently withdrawn from timber harvest calculations due to:

1. Special considerations. Two examples would be land in a land exchange package where management activity would be precluded (logging activity will change the land values), or special areas set aside like the Land Board Cedar Grove, St. Joe Supervisory Area or the Upper Priest Lake Scenic Area, Priest Lake Supervisory Area.

2. Land not feasible to log at the present time because of accessibility or adverse logging conditions. Two examples are (1) parcels of land surrounded by private or federal ownership where the State cannot obtain a right-of-way access, or (2) land with geologically unstable soil where harvesting will destabilize the slopes.

#### 030 - Nonforestland

Land that has never supported forest growth or has been permanently developed for other uses such as agriculture, utility right-of-way, state highways, or industrial purposes.